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ments at the removal of the bandages. The last part of the paper is given to a discussion of nativism and empiricism from the standpoint of the psychic synthesis theory.

*Eine Beobachtung von Autohypnose.* A. FOREL. Münchener med. Wochenschrift, No. 3, 1889.

Prof. Forel describes a not infrequent experience of his own, the original notes of which, in this instance, were made in 1878. He is sleeping in his easy chair against his will, his head on his right hand and his elbow on the arm of the chair. He struggles to wake up, succeeds in moving his left arm a little, and repeats the motion, but cannot increase it. Another effort lets him half-open his eyes, and he can see that his arm actually moves. He cannot move his body, but by and by is able to raise his head a little. It drops back, and his arm having moved a little forward, his eye is brought against the lower joint of his thumb. This is repeated seven or eight times, while he makes desperate and resultless efforts to get his hand under his head again. At last, however, he secures command of his body, and then of his legs, and takes pains to wake himself beyond peradventure. His sense of hearing is awake at such times, but liable, like the muscle-sense, to dream deceptions. The state is not a sleep condition of special muscle groups, but of special coordinated movements. Prof. Forel at present considers that at such a time he is auto-hypnotized, and that the auto-suggestion of motor inhibition grows in strength as his repeated and unavailing efforts convince him of its power.

*Dreams, Sleep, and Consciousness.* GEO. M. GOULD, M. D. Reprint from "The Open Court" of January 24 and 31, 1889.

This article is speculative, not to say fanciful. When the author announces his intention "to study the nature of consciousness and of its origin, from the facts of sleep and dreams," and presently takes up the question of "What is Consciousness?" the non-speculative psychologist may be excused for hesitation. The article, however, contains suggestive points, not the least valuable being the author's remarks upon his own dreams, etc.; for example, that in which he describes the experience of being consciously awake and yet struggling to rouse the somnolent motor centers—apparently the same as that described by Prof. Forel above. Cases of this kind are, perhaps, not extremely rare; a third has been personally reported to the writer of this note.

*The Moods of the Sane.* A posthumous paper by J. MILNER FOTHERGILL. Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1889.

The author takes up in a popular way, with entertaining anecdotes and citations from literature, the dependence of mind on body in normal and abnormal states of the latter; for example, the relations of courage and diet, the dullness of the anaemic brain, the characteristic moods of dyspepsia, consumption, cancer, etc. At no point is the influence of body more striking than in these all-pervasive changes of emotional tone.

*Economy in Intellectual Work.* WM. H. BURNHAM. Scribner's Magazine, March, 1889.

This is an attempt to outline the principles that underlie economic mental activity. The relation of unconscious cerebral processes to the problem of economy is especially considered. Adopting the theory that bases attention upon emotion, the writer urges that an emotional stimulus is necessary for economical mental work, and concludes that emotional dissipation in childhood and at adolescence is likely to leave the mind barren of healthy interests and without emotional support in its intellectual activity.

*Sonnenschein's Cyclopaedia of Education.* Edited by ALFRED EWEN FLETCHER. Syracuse: C. W. Bardeen. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1889.

Among the contributors to this convenient hand-book are Oscar Browning, Sir Philip Magnus, James Sully and other eminent educators. It covers a wide field, containing not only articles relating to the history, theory, and practice of education, biographical sketches, explanations of pedagogical technicalities, and the like, but also articles upon the mental activities, the sentiments, virtues, and other psychological and ethical topics. In the psychological articles the attempt is made to show the pedagogical aspect of the subjects treated. Although its psychological horizon is necessarily limited, the book is a valuable addition to educational literature. An excellent bibliography of thirty-four octavo pages is appended.

W. H. B.

*Memory as a Power of Knowledge.* WM. L. EVANS, M. A. New York, 1888.

This book outlines the psychology of memory and the association of ideas, and contains a mnemonic system based on the principles of the Pick-"Loisette" method. The author adopts a figure alphabet, connects dissimilar words by "intermediates," and gives mnemonic series of words for practice. One of the best features of his psychopedagogical discussion is the emphasis placed upon the training of the attention. It may, however, be doubted if the author's method of effecting this training—*i. e.* by the treadmill recitation of mnemonic series—is altogether the best one.

*Report of the Committee on Phantasms and Presentiments.* JOSIAH ROYCE. Proc. Amer. Soc. for Psychical Research, Vol. I, No. 4, March, 1889.

This report is the most important and most extensive of those in this number of the *Proceedings*. The material upon which it is based consists, so far as published, of between 70 and 80 cases, of which 33 are considered in the body of the article. These are classified and treated under the following headings: I. Subjective Hallucinations of Familiar Type; II. Instances of Recognized Sorts of Unconscious Cerebration; III. Pseudo-Presentiments, and, IV. Coincidences. The most important feature of the report is the theory of Pseudo-Presentiments, advanced in the third section. In a word, it is that normal persons are occasionally subject to a trick of memory something like that which gives one in a